

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

# RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers

VOL. XXV.

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1928

No. 16

## Giant Fokker Planes Coming to California

San Francisco to Los Angeles in Three Hours

New York, April 26.—Three huge Fokker limousine airplanes, declared to be the fastest and most luxurious ever constructed, will leave this city within the next week for a tour across the continent that will include stops at forty leading cities of the nation, according to announcement here yesterday.

The planes were built by Aantov Fokker of the Western Air Express at Hastyrouck Heights, N. J., and are to be used by that company to accommodate passengers between the cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The ships are triple-motored, develop 275 horsepower, will carry a load of two and one half tons at a speed of 150 miles an hour.

The time made by the fastest train between Los Angeles and San Francisco is 14 hours. The Fokker airplanes are scheduled to do the 450 miles in three hours if necessary. The planes' regular cruising speed will be 120 miles an hour.

The itineraries of the three airplanes will cover a mileage of 10,000 miles, one of the greatest goals will tours ever attempted.

The planes, will be occupied by prominent business men of the nation who will make aerial calls at all the principal cities of the country. It will mark one of the greatest epochs in the history of aviation.

## Shriners Off For Miami Convention

Attorney Clare D. Horner is on his way to Miami, Florida, and will represent Aahmes Temple as a prominent shiner. A large delegation comprising several trains from this coast is due in the southern city to attend the convention.

## Banks Well Supplied With New Paper Currency

Washington, April 26.—Because Federal Reserve banks need no new notes printed, approximately 5000 employees of the U. S. bureau of engraving and printing have been placed on furlough schedule, losing one day in seven.

The banks not being in need of new bills, would indicate that money was "tight."

## PERSONAL

Fred Caudle, manager of the First National bank at Sixth and Macdonald, toured the county with the bankers yesterday.

Ewald Reidel of Tacoma, who has been the guest of his uncle, Mr. Gustafson, 574 Second street, left for Los Angeles, where he visits awhile before returning here on his way to Tacoma.

Sidney E. Ryan and wife of San Jose were Richmond visitors yesterday. Ryan was formerly an accountant in the office of the Hawaiian sugar refinery at Crockett where he enlisted in the world war.

## Club Travelogue Was Praised

The travelogue presented by the Cosmopolitan club at the Lincoln school Saturday night, entitled "Our Mexican Neighbors," was an interesting entertainment and was enjoyed by all. Music was furnished by union high school band.

## De Molays Elect Heads

Richmond Chapter De Molays installed the following officers last night: W. Abby, senior counselor; Willard Spiersch, junior counselor; Bill Anderson, treasurer; Robert Fenix, scribe. The installation was held in Masonic hall and was followed by a dance.



## Angel food cakes! easy to make

When grandmother made angel food cakes the recipes of her day were inaccurate. It took years to know her oven.

But today, when you accurately measure and mix ingredients, you believe your cakes should always be good. They will be, unless you're guessing at the oven temperature which is the chief cause of rubbery angel food cakes. They must be baked at 325 degrees.

All the modern gas ranges have the Oven Temperature Control. It keeps the oven at exactly the temperature for which it is set. You place the angel food cake in the oven, set the Control for 325 degrees and leave the kitchen for an hour. The monotony of watching the baking vanishes. Meats, pies, and even a whole meal can also be baked with the same ease and freedom.

See the modern gas ranges with the Oven Temperature Control.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.G. & E.  
Owned-Operated-Manged  
by California

## Spring Invasion



## Bankers Tour County

The bankers of Contra Costa county held their field day yesterday, starting on their itinerary from the memorial monument near Concord at 9 o'clock a. m.

The tour was held under the direction of the California Bankers' association, the object being to become better acquainted with the county's resources, its industries, agricultural developments, marketing facilities, etc.

## Gas Company Increases Stock

Sacramento, April 27.—The P. G. & E. Co. yesterday announced an increase in capitalization from \$160,000,000 to \$240,000,000 in a notice filed with secretary of state Frank Jordan. In the notice President A. F. Hockenbeamer and Secretary D. H. Foote, of the power company, give the new capital stock at 16,300,000 share at \$25 each, divided equally into preferred and common shares.

## Concerning Love and Things of That Kind

"Most of the troubles men suffer from consist in being loved too well by the wrong woman and not being loved well enough by the right one."

"The man who makes a good lover is the man who loves women first and a woman afterwards. Every woman should learn this vital fact and never forget it. . . . From the general to the particular is the rule in love. To know how to love one woman you must love all women, or the idea of woman, which is the same thing."

"If you want to lose your wife there's two ways to do it. One way is to take her where there's nothing to spend money on, no matter whether it's in the United States of America or in some hick town in Patagonia. And the other way is to take her somewhere where things are better than she's used to, and where she'll get ideas in her head. Before you know where you are she's too good for her own country or her own town, and you can't get her home again. If you want to keep your wife, keep her where you found her and make out that she's better than her neighbors."—From "Now East, Now West," by Susan Ariz.

## Dog Witness for Itself

A dog recently testified for itself and its master and mistress at a court in Nottingham, England. The owners swore that they had been wantonly attacked by a man who declared that the dog should be chained up when it started frisking around the assailant. The case turned on whether the dog was vicious or merely playing, and throughout the hearing the dog sat quietly on the clerk's desk or gently licked the hand of anyone who approached it, and the magistrates decided that the assault had been unprovoked.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

A Review of California Conditions from  
WELLS FARGO BANK & UNION TRUST CO., SAN FRANCISCO

California Weather and Crops. Generous rains, statewide, late in March relieved an agricultural situation that was becoming acute. Forage crops, truck crops, grains and fruits were all more or less benefited by the greatly needed precipitation, and while there was some damage from the heavy rains and river floods, the agricultural and horticultural status of California is now in a greatly improved position. Total precipitation for the season is almost up to normal in most sections of the state; snow in the mountains is at a fair level and the water supply in storage is 85 per cent of normal compared with an average of 55 per cent at this date. Deciduous fruits are blossoming, and there has been very little damage from frost; in many districts the necessity for thinning crops will be obviated by the rotting caused by rainfall. Citrus fruits were practically unharmed; the picking of Navelis is being completed in the south and some Valencia are being harvested in the northern part of the state. Truck crops were benefited greatly by the rains and are in good condition throughout the state.

Canned Vegetables. The rains delayed the asparagus canning operations, now under way. Cannery are grading very carefully this season, but it is anticipated that the pack, which should be completed about the middle of June, will equal last year's large total of 2,189,570 cases. The growth of asparagus was below that of last season, due to the damaging effect of the heavy rainfall. Spinach packing is almost completed and it is estimated that the pack will run slightly under that of 1927 when 1,965,668 cases were produced. Canning spinach is in excellent demand, and there is but little carry over from last year; the indications are that this season's pack will be quickly sold.

Grains. The annual Intentions-to-Plant Report of the State Crop Statistician indicates that there is a 5 per cent increase in California acreage planted to wheat this year, compared with 1927; 10 per cent increase in barley, but a 1 per cent decrease in oats. This acreage may finally be harvested for grain, harvested for hay, or abandoned—depending upon weather conditions during the next few weeks. The condition of wheat is now 88 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 80 per cent.

## Needles of Ancient Days

The needles that have come down to us from ancient Egypt are very coarse, but it is certain that finer needles must have been made to make the delicate embroidery produced by those people. Judging by the descriptions of embroidery in Homer, the Greeks also must have had very fine needles.

## Lace From Century Plant

The women of Fayal, in the Azores, make beautiful lace from the fiber of leaves of the century plant.

Pastures and Livestock. Pastures improved rapidly during the month; their condition on April 1 was 92 per cent of normal, compared with 85 per cent a month ago and a 6-year average of 82 per cent. Cattle and sheep are in improved condition—92 per cent and 73 per cent of normal, respectively, compared with a 5-year average of 90 per cent and 91 per cent.

Dairy Products. Production of butter, milk and cream, the staples of the dairy industry, shows a good increase for the first quarter of 1928 over a year ago, due to improved feed conditions and better quality of dairy cattle. During February, the last month of actual record, estimated production of butter in California was 6,012,300 pounds, 11 per cent more than the total for February, 1927. In spite of the low trend of prices, which during the same period in 1927, indications are that profits will show an increase over last year due to heavier unit production. Prices now, at the beginning of April, are at about last year's levels.

Canned milk manufacturers are unusually busy; March productivity ranged from 5 per cent to 10 per cent above normal. While the domestic market has not been as good this year as in 1927, export trade is much better; some companies report foreign shipments as much as 20 per cent ahead of last year. Canned milk during March brought an average of \$4 per case, compared with \$4.30 in March, 1927. The value of dairy products in California during 1927 was approximately \$80,000,000.

Oil. Average daily production of crude oil in California during March was 617,830 barrels, compared with 622,016 barrels in February and 641,850 barrels in March, 1927; production during the first week of the present month, ending April 7, declined still further, to 608,400 barrels. Petroleum producers recently agreed to "shut-in" an additional 52,000 barrels of oil daily in the state; with a previous shut-in of 89,000 barrels, a total of 141,000 barrels daily will soon be capped, to conserve storage space. Most of the production in the Coalinga, Fellows, Kern River and portions of the Midway fields are now shut-in and drilling operations are suspended so far as compatible with lease requirements.—WELLS FARGO BANK & UNION TRUST CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

## Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz has the unique record of having been twice captured by American forces, once in 1846 when we were at war with Mexico, and again in 1917, when we were not at war with Mexico. However, all we seem to do with it after we get it is to give it back again, so its citizens probably feel little worried at the vicissitudes of war. Indeed, they have recently raised a statue in honor of the noble defenders of Vera Cruz against the gringos, which shows that they feel they are adequately protected.

## Pinole May Widen Street Through City

### Banker to Address Rotaries Today

Edward Drew of the American Trust company, San Francisco, will talk on "Trusts and Wills" at the luncheon of the Richmond Rotary club today. Larkin J. Younce, local manager for American Trust banks, will be chairman of the day.

### Last Call; Taxes Due

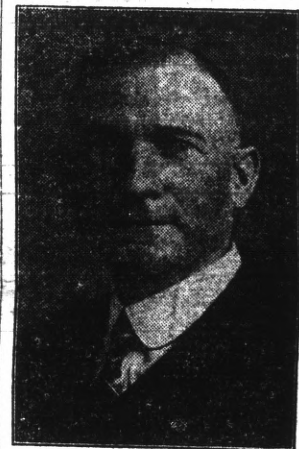
The last installment of taxes must be paid on or before next Monday, April 31, or they become delinquent.

### Press Day Picnic

Sunday, April 29 will be Press day at Redwood Estates. Members of the press and their friends are cordially invited to attend. There will be tennis, dancing, swimming and various amusements, with a free picnic lunch.

On the Los Gatos-Santa Cruz highway, six miles beyond Los Gatos.

Louis W. Etzel



An award of a three starred gold emblem, symbolic of 25 years of continuous service to the public, in its employ, has been made by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph to Louis W. Etzel. The latter, resident of Oakland since 1906, is employed in the company's plant department.

"I Saw It In THE TERMINAL."

### Buildings to Be Razed To Accommodate Traffic

Pinole, April 27.—Through the activity of the chamber of commerce and business men of Pinole, the state highway commission will no doubt agree to abandon the proposed circuitous routes around Pinole to obviate the "bottleneck" congestion in the main business center of the town.

Property owners will make the required concessions, a setback of the property line sufficient to give traffic all the space required to keep moving.

It is said that the moving back and razing of buildings will soon begin.

### Scouts Elect Officers

At boy scout number 10 meeting Wednesday night at Grant school, Lionel Blount was elected captain of the swimming team, and Frank Lamsman was elected assistant patrol leader.

The old adage that "chickens come home to roost" still holds good, except that they don't come home as early as they used to.

We wouldn't think the laundry workers in Italy would be for Mussolini. Just think of all those black shirts.

As a remedy for divorce a Chicago judge urges men not to marry until they reach the age of reason. But that would bar so many from marriage altogether.

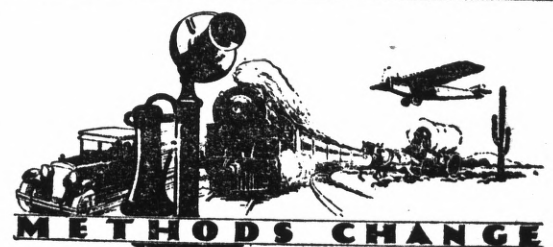
When a gossip is wound up, she usually runs every one down.

### Albany

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Turner have established themselves in their new home at 836 Cornell. The Turners are from Richmond.

County Recorder Irene Hurley of Contra Costa county was an Albany visitor for a few minutes between trains Saturday.

Dr. Jack L. Stein and wife attended the dinner given at Hotel Oakland last evening in honor of Oliver D. Hamlin, M. L. M. D.



## METHODS CHANGE

In the old days, the covered wagon or dobbie and the surrey furnished the transportation. Today, fast trains and ships, automobiles and air transport keep pace with the fast moving world. Times and methods change.

Business too has changed. Sales methods of even a decade ago could not compete in the business world of today. Modern salesmen use the telephone to keep in touch with the trade between trips and to sell customers located off the beaten path. Executives can no longer wait days or even hours for a reply to important questions. They rely on the telephone.

Speed, economy and dependability have made this personal means of communication with others nearby and in distant places, a valuable asset in any business.

Successful sales plans include the telephone.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



## CALIFORNIA NEWS BRIEFS

City and county school superintendents of California will meet at Del Monte October 1 to 6, according to word received from William John Cooper, State superintendent of public instruction.

The international council for educational progress is to be made a permanent organization. This was decided at a meeting of California educators gathered at Will C. Wood's office recently. Formed originally to entertain a delegation of visiting Mexican educators last month, the organization may be extended to create an educational entente between this country and Mexico, in the opinion of Dr. C. N. Thomas, organizer of the movement.

In the comparatively short space of twenty-one years, California has reduced her infant mortality rate by 62 per cent. From a rate of 160 deaths for every 1,000 births in 1906, the rate has decreased with fair consistency to 62 per 1,000 last year—a new low record. Figures announced a few days ago by the State department of public health show that California has one of the lowest infant mortality rates in the entire United States, being ten deaths per thousand below the average for the entire United States.

The proposed \$6,000,000 State Park bond issue to be used in acquiring park lands over the State and thereby reserving to future generations great natural beauties last week received the unanimous endorsement of a committee of the directors of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. The action followed a special meeting at which Fred G. Stevenson, director of the State department of natural resources, and William E. Colby, chairman of the State park commission, stressed features of the project under which half of the purchase price of each park project must be raised from sources other than the State.

The Covered Wagon Babies' Club, whose membership comprises Californians who came to this State in the historic towed wagons of early days, will hold a meeting in Sacramento on September 9th. Word to this effect was received last week by L. W. Hayes, manager of the Sacramento Tourist and Convention Bureau, from Superior Judge J. C. Needham of Modesto, Stanislaus county, an officer of the club.

Calling upon the citizenry of California to observe American Forestry Week, April 22nd to 28th, Governor C. C. Young in a statement issued today, declared that the forests of the state are the bulwark against two major misfortunes—winter floods and summer aridity. "In California," said the Governor, "our entire water supply comes from the watersheds in our hills and mountains. If these are densely covered with brush or trees, much of the water of our winter storms sinks into the ground and is conserved for summer irrigation. But if that brush and forest is destroyed, nearly all of the water rushes directly into the streams, producing destructive floods in winter, followed by shortage of water in the summer when it is badly needed."

Two giant air beacons in widely separated portions of California flashed forth for the first time a few nights ago when Col. Charles Lindbergh pressed a telegraph key in Denver, Colo. One is situated at Mount Diablo and the other in the Merced Hills near Los Angeles. Lindbergh reached Lowry Field, Denver, in the afternoon in his monoplane from Grand Canyon, Ariz. The beacons were installed by the Standard Oil Company under the advice and supervision of the United States department of commerce. They are part of the marking of a network of national airways now in the process of delineation by the department.

California's lead in ownership of automobiles is apparently to be repeated with respect to airplanes, this State now ranking first in the nation in the number of aircraft given official recognition by the United States government. California's enthusiastic adoption of this mode of locomotion for all general business and pleasure purposes was enlarged upon in a review of Federal government figures released by the North American Bond and Mortgage Company of Los Angeles. According to this survey the State of New York is a poor second in the matter of flying. The survey report discloses that California has sixty-eight licensed machines, 134 identified and 254 numbered, as compared with New York's 118, 72 and 78, respectively. Next on the list comes Texas and then Illinois and Michigan. Two States, Vermont and New Hampshire, have only two commercial planes in use.

A "health roundup" of all children who will enter the first grade of public schools of this State next fall is being conducted by California Parent-Teachers associations in co-operation with the bureau of child hygiene, State department of public health.

The national forests of California last year drew more than 7,000,000 visitors, seekers of recreation and sports. This figure makes these forests as the leading recreational areas in the country. This is the announcement by the United States Forest Service.

The twenty-third international type-writing contest for professional, amateur and school champions from all parts of the United States and Canada will be held in Sacramento September 28 and 29, according to an announcement by Arthur S. Dudley, secretary-manager of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. The twenty-two previous contests were held in New York City.

A revised study of California birds for use in California schools is being struck off at the State printing plant for immediate distribution. The booklet was prepared by Harold C. Bryant, head of the fish and game commission education and public information bureau, and Miss Gretchen L. Libby, with the latter writing teachers' helps for aid of the instructor.

The music supervisors of the United States a few days ago were invited by Governor Young to hold their 1930 session in California. In a telegram to George A. Bowen at Chicago, the chief executive urged that the educators come west and assured them a hearty welcome in this state. The governor's invitation was sent at the suggestion of California leaders in music education.

With the first official test of the California insanity law its outstanding case, the State Supreme Court will sit at Sacramento for three days, beginning May 8, with a calendar of forty-six cases to be disposed of. The constitutionality test of the new insanity law is wrapped up in appeals by William Edward Hickman, murderer of Marian Parker, Los Angeles school girl, and Joe Troche, North Sacramento, slayer of his sweetheart, from their death sentences.

The Rogers bill to authorize an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for veterans' bureau hospital facilities was passed by the House last week. Veterans' bureau officials indicated their intention to allocate the appropriation to the following cities: Palo Alto, Cal., \$240,000; American Lake, Wash., \$220,000; Philadelphia, \$3,000,000; Walla Walla, Wash., \$250,000; Kansas City, Mo., \$1,300,000; Tucson, Ariz., \$280,000, and Sheridan, Wyo., \$100,000.

California's population for the last year was 5,398,457, an increase of 151,728 over 1926, according to an annual estimate of State Controller Ray I. Riley made public last week. Riley's figures are based on the assessed value of property for the year ending June 30, 1927, his theory being that there is a definite relation between increases in population and property values.

With the allotment of \$335,000 last week under the War Department appropriation of March 23 for deepening the San Joaquin river the city of Stockton will at once put upon equal amount towards financing the project. By July 1 actual digging of the 24-foot channel from Stockton to the sea will begin. Stockton has voted \$300,000 towards the Ship Canal project.

A sharp decrease in the number of motor accidents to children in the vicinity of school houses in the rural districts of California resulting from the junior traffic reserve system established a few months ago, was reported by the division of motor vehicles. While complete figures on accidents for the first three months of the year are still unavailable, division officials said early returns indicated that the toll in killed and injured over last year had been reduced more than one-third. The junior traffic patrol and the rigid enforcement by traffic officers of the law prohibiting driving past school houses at a speed in excess of fifteen miles an hour were held responsible.

Industrial accidents in California increased from 500 to 800 a day during the last four years, and Will J. French, State director of industrial relations, now predicts it will not be long before the toll reaches 1,000 a day. California's rapidly increasing population was held to be the foremost reason for the increase in injuries, as more workers have been thrown into industry, which also has been widely extended during recent years. An apparent lessening of safety activities also has contributed to the gain.

Governor C. C. Young is killing two birds with one stone in giving consideration to the appointment of three members of the State board of agriculture. The terms of Fred H. Bixley of Long Beach, W. H. Brooks of El Cerrito and Sam H. Green of San Francisco have expired. In addition to determining whether the three incumbents should be reappointed, Governor Young is giving thought to the suggestion that the board of agriculture, whose duty it is to conduct the annual California State Fair, be made a unit of the state department of agriculture. By making the board a division of the department of agriculture, its activities would be definitely co-ordinated with those of the department and it would have direct contact with the governor's council.

An increase of \$39,019,903 in the bonded indebtedness of California and its cities and counties during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, was reported last week by State Controller Ray L. Riley. The total indebtedness of the three governmental divisions was \$711,136,104.09, compared with \$672,166,200.22 the preceding year. More than \$20,000,000 of the increase was recorded by cities, \$14,171,010 by the counties and only \$1,458,000 by the State. The city bonded debt total last year stood at \$329,844,041.04, as against \$309,453,146.44 the preceding year.

## SCIENCE EXPLAINS "ROCK BOUND" TOAD

Say Animals Crawled in for Hibernation.

Washington.—The possibility of a toad living for many thousands of years incased in rock, as might be inferred from the reported discovery of a toad at Frederick, Okla., in pleistocene rocks some seven hundred fifty thousand years old, is discounted by scientists and the records in scientific literature.

Many times each year there are reported discoveries of toads, frogs and other such animals incased in rocks so far buried and so solid that the farmer or workman unearthing the animal feels sure that it must have been there when the rocks were formed. But the most probable explanation given by scientists is that the animal had been in a torpor for only a relatively short time and that its obduracy of the autumnal instinct by creeping down into the earth away from the cold above had led it by some small unobserved hole or crack into the place where it is found.

Frogs, closely related to toads, were kept for sixteen months in a state of torpor during the experiments of a French scientist, Chossut, who published his results in 1843. Periods of acute inanition, as the condition is scientifically termed, usually last only from fall to spring, such cold-blooded creatures alive during the time when the weather is too cold on the surface and there is nothing for them to eat. Such animals are believed not uncommonly to lie in such a state for ten months to a year.

The strange and interesting condition into which such cold-blooded animals sink is quite different from the true hibernation of the hedgehog, bat and a few other mammals. All vital functions are at a minimum, the mouth, eyes and nostrils are shut, breathing is through the skin, and the heart beats very, very slowly and feebly. The temperature of the body sinks with the lowering of the surroundings but, provided the blood does not begin to freeze, the creature is able to emerge vigorously in the spring, hungry but fit and rested.

Place of Human Discoveries.

The place of discovery of the Oklahoma toad, now at the Museum of Natural History at Denver, is of scientific interest because of the evidences of early man in America that are claimed to have been found there. Arrowheads and primitive grindstones were unearthed in the Frederick (Okla.) gravel pits in strata of the ice age that geologists pronounce twenty-five thousand to one million years old. Most anthropologists are unwilling to concede that this continent was inhabited before the Indians came from Asia 8,000 to 25,000 years ago.

Investigation of the Eastland (Tex.) horned toad that was said to have been placed in a cornstone thirty-one years ago and resurrected alive a short time ago will be reported shortly to the scientific journal Science by Prof. Willis G. Hewatt of the Texas Christian university. After an examination of the external features of the animal, he concluded that it was a perfectly normal specimen which had undergone winter hibernation. It was probably an old one, for the horns about the head region were considerably worn and the right hind leg had been broken but healed. Otherwise it appeared no different from a normal horned toad at this season of the year.

## Cliff Dweller Rattle Uncovered by Boy

Mesa Verde, Colo.—The finest specimen of a rattle belonging to the ancient cliff dwellers ever found in Mesa Verde national park has just been discovered by Derle Nussbaum, fifteen-year-old son of the park superintendent. The rattle and other prehistoric relics found with it have been presented to the park museum by his father.

The rattle was found in all probability exactly as it was left by some cliff dweller eight to twelve centuries ago. It is considered remarkable that so fragile a specimen, composed of thin gourd rind, could have survived so long a time.

The rattle consists of two disks of gourd, about three and a half inches in diameter, cut and rubbed down to fit perfectly together. Yucca fiber was used to fasten the two halves of the rattle and the noise was produced by small sandstone pebbles in the hollow case. The handle of the rattle was a stick of mountain mahogany.

## Italians Still Burn Old Plague Fires

Bolzano, Italy.—In the Middle Ages the farmers around Merano lighted huge bonfires on the high ground to signal their neighbors they were still alive when plague swept the country. The other night such fires were burning on all the high spots around Merano, although the signals have lost their former significance.

For centuries the peasants have continued this custom originated in the time of a great plague and afterward carried on as an established event at least once a year. The fires lighting the hills a few nights ago were strange to visitors in sight of Merano, but were taken as a matter of course by old residents.

## FIND NEW TRACE OF ANCIENT MAN

Bones Discovered in China May Be 50,000 Years Old.

New York.—The discovery of further traces of prehistoric men in China and the recent finding of teeth, which belonged to ancient human beings like the Neanderthal men of Europe have attracted geologists to intensive study of the prehistoric Chinese scene.

The evolution of the land surface on which early man dwelt in north China has been studied by Prof. George Barbour of Yenching university, Peking, and reported to the New York Academy of Sciences.

In the era before man appeared the land had been worn down almost level and the rivers flowed smoothly over flat country, Professor Barbour's survey showed. Then this flat land suddenly was broken up by the same disturbance that pushed up the Alps, the Rockies and the Himalayas. The rivers had barely succeeded in opening out the valleys when a slight buckling of the surface dashed the streams back into lakes.

"About this time," said Professor Barbour, "we find the first traces of primitive man, or some close relative of his, living in a limestone cave overlooking the Peking plain."

With a change of climate the rivers flowed more swiftly and cut narrow gorges, making the surface of China more rugged. As the soil was worn away gentle upheavals in the earth's crust pushed the surface of Mongolia up and cold, dry winds blew over these high altitudes, picking up the dust and sweeping it along in immense quantities. The blanket of dust in some regions became as deep as 800 feet.

In the limestone caves of China have been found stone axes and arrows belonging to the prehistoric men, and with the weapons are the bones of mammoths, deer, rhinoceroses and other animals and the broken egg shells of ostriches. The teeth found near Peking and considered as possibly belonging to the oldest human inhabitants of China were from one of these ancient cave shelters.

A communication from China, just received by Professor Barbour, states that new specimens of human fossil teeth have been found and are designated as belonging to the Neanderthal period, which in Europe was about 50,000 years ago.

## Descendants of Indian Girl to Have Reunion

Miami, Okla.—Indians in whose veins course the blood of a white man, who, when captured by the Senecas 150 years ago, persuaded them to spare him and his sister from the scalping knife and later married their chief's daughter, will attend a family reunion of the sister's descendants.

William Spicer and his sister, Elizabeth, were taken prisoners by the Indians June 4, 1773, in the Great Lakes region. The sister was freed through her brother's diplomatic election months later and subsequently married a white man, Thomas Bowen. Spicer remained with the Indians, marrying the daughter of the chief, and later succeeding him as the head of the tribe.

Descendants of Thomas and Elizabeth Bowen will hold a reunion at Davistown, Pa., in August, and they have invited fifty members of the Seneca tribe who are descendants of Bowen's brother.

## Pins 20 Million Forest Fire Yearly on South

Washington.—Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the United States forest service, declares the South is responsible for the burning yearly of about 20,000,000 acres of forest and cut-over land, or about four-fifths of the total forest area burned in the United States.

This represents a loss of money running into many millions of dollars, he says, adding that a prosperous South must have productive forest and range lands, which it cannot have until burning woodlands is stopped.

## Must Keep Name

Harrisburg, Pa.—Puzzletown it is, and Puzzletown it will continue to be. An appeal to the state geographical board to have the name changed to Marionville has been denied.

## Young British Artist Hailed as New Master

Plymouth, England.—"We have the satisfaction of having revealed a really great young artist, whose future may be as great as that of any artist who has ever lived," said Sir Martin Conway, chairman of the British Artists' exhibition, referring to Lionel Ellis, who exhibited paintings at an exhibition here.

Critics are unanimous in recognizing Ellis' work as remarkable. His picture, a brilliant nude, "Jeanne," is the reason for this volume of praise. It has been bought anonymously and presented to the borough art gallery.

Ellis, who is only twenty-five years old, has been commissioned by Lady Astor to paint a portrait of the Hon. Phyllis Astor.

## GOES FROM HOSPITAL TO FACE EXECUTION

Mexican Bandit Upholds Tradition of Bravado.

Mexico City.—Another Mexican bandit, with a brief but lurid past, has passed into the limbo by the firing squad route. He is Pedro Reyes, former soldier, bandit and community terrorizer, and when the execution squad did its work Reyes died just about as all Mexican bandits die, with plenty of bravado and nerve.

But his execution was slightly different from that of the ordinary law-breaker. He had been trapped by police agents who were forced to wound him when he attempted to make his escape. He was taken in an ambulance to a hospital at Tampico, where he was allowed to rest a few days while his case was being carefully weighed. The balance of justice was for execution.

So Senor Reyes was taken from his cot into a courtyard. He looked at his captors and laughed when they wanted to blindfold him, and when they suggested he tell them who composed his band, which had created a great amount of terror, he simply looked at them and declared brazenly: "It is only a baby who would tell such a thing, and I am a man. Why should I denounce anyone?"

Wants to Write Epitaph.

"As a favor, could you let me have a scrap of paper to write my epitaph?" he asked.

This was granted, and Reyes, simply wrote while seated upon a stone, because he was too weak from his wounds to stand, "Here lies the bandit, Pedro Reyes."

He glanced up from his hard seat and the firing squad did its work. His body was left on exhibition for a few hours, then taken to the public cemetery for burial.

Reyes was once a loyal soldier. It is said, having won recognition for his valor and was promoted to a captaincy. But the discipline irked him and he went in for the more sensational game of highway robbery, and apparently loved to bask in the glory of being termed "a bad man."

He aided in organizing a band of desperadoes which included some of Mexico's worst men, among them the Turribales brothers, Nicolas Ramirez, Jose Martinez (El Camisado), Plutarco Trevino and Filiberto Lechuga, who was for two years head of the band. When Lechuga was captured and shot, Reyes ascended to the leadership.

Known as Fine Resident.

He operated out of the city of Tampico, where he lived under an alias and was known by friends there as a fine resident. But police had watched his activities, and noted that frequently he would leave town for a period of 15 days and return. It was then he got in his work of banditry.

When Reyes was executed, police say it broke up entirely the band of which he was the head, since one by one his followers had been killed, captured or had deserted.

He had committed many crimes ranging from highway robbery to murder and was noted not only for courage but for cruelty to his victims. In one train robbery alone he escaped with more than 100,000 pesos. He had perhaps one of the longest crime records of anybody in recent years in Mexico and he participated in the famous Laredo train holdup, not long ago.

## Abandon Windjammers in Alaskan Salmon Trade

Anacortes, Wash.—For the first time in the history of the Alaskan salmon cannery trade not a sailing vessel will be operated this year by packers in northern waters. In former years such famous ships as the Benjamin F. Packard, Guy C. Goss A. J. Fuller, W. B. Flint, Star of Alaska and Catherine D. were outfitted each spring on Puget sound, and with decks crowded with fishermen and cannery workers set sail for Alaskan harbors.

The windjammer fleet has been abandoned in favor of larger and faster steamships. The estates at various Pacific coast ports are filled with forests of masts as the old sailing ships await some cargo offering to start them off toward romantic places.

## World's Largest Driftwood Mass at Point Barrow

Point Barrow, Alaska.—Hundreds of Eskimo families have congregated at Shingle point, the mouth of the great Mackenzie river, where nature has deposited the world's mightiest mass of driftwood as well as the hulks of two wrecked whales. Vast quantities of forest debris have been washed down the Mackenzie river, from central Canada and once in the Arctic have been tossed in great heaps on sand pits by waves and ice floes. There is no shortage of fuel at Shingle point and natives are not hampered by the high cost of building material.

## Coin Machine Talks

New York.—Drop coins in the slot and get a package of cigarettes with a "thank you." A vending machine that talks is now in operation.

## Steal Ambulance

Milwaukee, Wis.—Simply nothing is safer from a really ambitious thief than a "thank you." A vending machine that talks is now in operation.

## Trouble Ahead

Edwards—I don't think much about drums, but I think I'll get my little son one for his birthday.

Chester—You don't know much about boys, either.

## Scraps of Humor

HIS MISTAKE

The telephone operator was spending a holiday by the sounding sea. On the first morning, however, she had occasion to rate the maid of the lodgings for real or imagined negligence.

"Why didn't you call me as I told you, this morning?" she demanded. "I did, miss," replied the maid, with an injured air. "I called out 'Seven-thirty' and all you ses was 'Line's busy!'"

Why?

A woman engaged a new maid, who seemed to be self-possessed and independent.

On the first morning after her arrival not a sound was heard in the house, so the mistress rang the bell. There was no reply. Finally she called up the stairs:

"Are you awake, Mary?"

"Yes, rather," answered the maid.

"Why?"

EASILY MADE UP

This was granted, and Reyes, simply wrote while seated upon a stone, because he was too weak from his wounds to stand, "Here lies the bandit, Pedro Reyes."

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## Too Realistic

During the making of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," they naturally came to the scene where Simon Legree has to whale the tar out of Uncle Tom. Everything was ready, the lash lifted and about to fall when Uncle Tom let out a yell.

"Hold everything," he bellowed. "I forgot to put on the cork undershirt."

## Nerve

Busy Business Man—Can't you read? The sign on that door means private.

Canvasser—I know—and I'm glad it's there. If there's anything I hate it's being interrupted when I'm talking to a prospective customer.

## WANTED THEM OUTSIDE

Goof (seeing lady of house angry)—I guess you want me to take my gun shoes outside?

L. O. H.—Yes—and without removing them, please.

## The Unattainable

He said he was a highbrow elf. He talked us all to sleep. He couldn't quite explain himself. Because he was so deep.

## Just as Good

Movie Star—I can never marry you Joe, and—

He—But what?

Movie Star—If you'll come around at the studio tomorrow I'll introduce you to my double.—Everybody's Weekly.

## Tough Luck

"Did yer 'usband get the job 'e went after?"

"Naw, 'e went an' jawned jus' as they wuz goin' ter give it to 'im."

## Wonderful

Johnny—I'd like to live in Iceland.

Mother—Why?

Johnny—Teacher says that up there the days are six months long—and just think how big an all-day sucker would be!

## Trouble Ahead

Edwards—I don't think much about drums, but I think I'll get my little son one for his birthday.

Chester—You don't know much about boys, either.



MOST people know this absolute antidote for pain, but are you careful to say Bayer when you buy it? And do you always give a glance to see Bayer on the box—and the word genuine printed in red? It isn't the genuine Bayer Aspirin without it! A drugstore always has Bayer, with the proven directions tucked in every box:



Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocresolacetic Acid of Salicylic Acid

Would Try Later

Jack—Now, I'll show you how to shift gears.

Mae—Maybe it would be best for me to leave them when they are until I can drive better.

## How Much Water Should Baby Get?

A Famous Authority's Rule

By Ruth Brittain



Baby specialists agree nowadays that during the first six months, babies must have three ounces of fluid per pound of body weight daily. An eight-pound baby, for instance, needs twenty-four ounces of fluid. Later on the rule is two ounces of fluid per pound of body weight. The amount of fluid absorbed by a breast-fed baby is best determined by weighing him before and after feeding for the whole day; and it is easily calculated for the bottle-fed one. Then make up any deficiency with water.

Giving baby sufficient water often relieves his feverish, crying, upset and restless spells. If it doesn't, give him a few drops of Fletcher's Castoria. For these and other ills of babies and children such as colic, cholera, diarrhea, gas on stomach and bowels, constipation, sour stomach, loss of sleep, underweight, etc., leading physicians say there's nothing so effective. It is purely vegetable—the recipe is on the wrapper—and millions of mothers have depended on it in over thirty years of ever increasing use. It regulates baby's bowels, makes him sleep and eat right, enables him to get full nourishment from his food, so he increases in weight as he should. With each package you get a book on Motherhood worth its weight in gold.

Just a word of caution. Look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the package so you'll be sure to get the genuine. The forty-cent bottles contain thirty-five doses.

## Like an Extended Eternity

She—And once you said you'd love me forever and a day.

He—It seems to me as if I had.—Boston Transcript.

## HELPED DURING MIDDLE AGE

Woman Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Denver, Colo.—"I have taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and will take more. I am taking it as a tonic to help me through the Change of Life and I am telling many of my friends to take it as I found nothing before this to help me. I had so many bad feelings at night that I could not sleep and for two years I could not go down town because I was afraid of falling. My mother took the Vegetable Compound years ago with good results and now I am taking it during the Change of Life and recommend it."—Mrs. T. A. MILLER, 1611 Adams Street, Denver, Colorado.

W. N. U., San Francisco, No. 17-1928.



## New Fabrics Are Liked for Spring

Gay Weaves Lead on Fashion List—Rayon Is Favored for Season.

The achievement of the year in dress is the offering of new fabrics. The movement toward this goal has long been under way, and each season's collection of styles has brought out fresh novelties in weave, texture and color. In the latest costumes this year, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, every type of material has its inning. At the moment rayon, as we call it, or artificial silk as it is to the Parisian holds the center of attention. The sports frock, for example, which has appeared in wool, lame, silk, cotton or linen, is shown by the leading designers in rayon, and the latest collections have included an interesting assortment of other costumes following the sports models in which rayon of different kinds is used.

A charming example of the up-to-the-minute fashion comes from the atelier of Lanvin. It is made all in one key, the popular Lanvin green of rayon and silk flat crepe, and consists of a two-piece frock and a three-quarter-length coat. The blouse and skirt, apparently separate, are really attached after the fashion of many of the new ensembles. Two shades of green are alternated in it in a sharply contrasting scheme in geometric lines. The coat is simplicity itself. It is in the darker shade of green rayon crepe, and is lined with a lighter shade that blends softly.

This model is one of the many that illustrate the de luxe sports ensembles. They all have a somewhat theatrical appearance, because of this being made of materials that have been thought too fine for such use, such as the lustrous crepes and satins and even chiffons, all of which belong traditionally to a more elaborate type.

### The Use of Rayon.

Rayon is being used enthusiastically by Jane Regny in a number of tennis dresses of white, the material being a weighty, supple crepe that lends itself well to tailoring and to plaits that keep their shape. This model is liked by other Parisians also, who are making it in flannel, kasha, crepe and linen for summer sports. Regny offers in her latest collection two other chic models. One is a two-piece of brown rayon crepe trimmed with tailored bows. Another is of marigold yellow rayon trimmed in the same brand of the same growing dress of yellow.

As exotic example of the rayon sports dress is one from Chanel in which the impossible in dressmaking is shown. This is a tailored sports frock of poppy-red velvet, youthful and chic. This success in making sports frocks of rayon, also, is duplicated in countless other types of dress for every occasion, which are shown by prominent couturiers of both Paris and of New York.

In the present in-between season women and their dressmakers are equally interested in selecting models in which the summer mode is anticipated.



Tennis Dress, by Jane Regny, Made in Rayon and Silk.

Suits, frocks and wraps designed for spring sports and general wear are being shown in a new variant of tweed, it is one woven in serviceable dark colors flecked with white.

Some of the latest models from Worth are made of this material. It is shown in one suit of dark blue and white which consists of a long, straight coat with a scarf attached to the neck in lieu of a collar, the scarf being fitted to throw over the shoulder or flatter closely about the throat. The skirt is cut with a slight flare in front and the blouse is made of the jersey in a darker shade of blue with a binding of white at the neck and another touch of white in a little ship embroidered in floss at the left side near the belt.

This white-flecked fabric is especially effective in tweed when the

principal color is black, as is seen in a new model of a long cape. In this a deep yoke is formed by vertical tucks around the top, which fit closely over the shoulders, and on each side a circular panel is stitched half way down the arm. It has a tailored mannish collar of black satin with revers, which is faced with white.

A detail in the ensemble scheme is shown in some large envelope bags made of the same tweed mixture. They are new in design, being made to close with a wide band of leather drawn around the bag and through a gold ring. There has been an immediate response to this novelty, which comes, according to the color of the costume, in blue, black or green with the white fleck showing.

Black-and-White Combinations. As the season advances the black-and-white combination becomes more popular and appears in costumes for every occasion. This is shown in some striking suits of jersey in which the color combinations are in geometric patterns. Oblique lines and deep points are used to outline the design sharply.

In a cardigan sports suit of the new rayon and wool faille crepe three



Three-Piece of Worsted Yarn and Rayon Is Popular.

tones of blue are skillfully assembled. A fine wool and rayon jersey of black very minutely flecked with white is made with a skirt that is box-plated in clusters and an overblouse, in which the top is cut in a deep, pointed yoke and the long sleeves are made of white crepe. Sections of gray crepe are inserted with the black, forming triple points from the neck to the bottom of the blouse which is hip-length and is belted with a narrow strip of patent leather.

Another style of sports frock which is suitable for almost any day time occasion is made of flat crepe. Both skirt and jumper are laid in small side plaits, across which are stitched narrow bands of cloth. More summery dresses, and thoroughly up-to-date ones in their ways of combining figures and plain materials, are made of crepe de chine or one of the several new silks, printed in small patterns in several different colors together. On these bands of plain crepe in the predominating color of the print are added, some in square, some in straight lines closely spaced and some in the newer treatment of oblique lines.

Frocks of this type are also using the small patterned materials which are considered very chic. A crepe printed in a prim little conventionalizing flower design appears in three colors, red, green and yellow on a black ground, the pattern suggesting an old-fashioned calico.

Polka Dots Fashionable. Polka dots are very fashionable in all the lighter materials, all of the new designs having an irregular arrangement, and some having dots of different sizes in clusters that give a shaded appearance to the surface. These are dainty and chic. In the prints of two colors, the blues and greens are cool and fresh for summer frocks.

Flowered chiffons and laces are rivals for favor in the mode for summer, the former, which had a pronounced success last season, coming back now in greater variety of design and in enchanting colors. In these both large and small patterns are good. All of them are softly, graceful and feminine in tone.

Chiffon combined with lace is shown by some well-known designers, especially colored chiffons in solid colors and in prints with inserts and trimmings of lace. A hand some evening gown of white tulle is veiled with white chiffon, with inserted motifs of black chantilly lace. A model in black chiffon is made with a skirt that is gathered in a double flounce around the hips and cut in fluttering points at the edge, giving a charming effect as its wearer moves. This gown has a straight bodice in which chantilly lace is set in in laced lines. It is décolleté and sleeveless, and a narrow scarf of the fine lace is attached to the top of the left shoulder.

This is one of many models in both lace and soft, sheer materials in which the scarf is used as a part of the gown itself.

## What Sumatra Is Like



Sumatran Women of the Rural Districts.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

SUMATRA, largest of the Dutch East Indies, and until fairly recently in the hands of savages, is rapidly undergoing development by its methodical rulers. It is an immense island, nearly four times the size of Java and thirteen times larger than Holland itself, but its war-decimated population amounts to less than 3,200,000, most of which, for various reasons, is not available for labor. Because of this the island has been slow in attracting attention, although more favorably situated than Java and richer in natural resources.

Java has already been developed. Sumatra is an island of great future. In the development of that future practically all the labor has to be imported on short-term contracts. Chiefly it is Chinese, which is expensive. King, which is viewed with disfavor by the British Indian government; or Javanese, which is unwilling to come and does not thrive in the climate.

The best idea of current life in Sumatra is to be had by leaving the towns behind and striking into the interior. From the capital, Medan, the road to the south at first leads through some miles of country dense and green with vegetation, with tiny thatched native huts making picturesque brown spots in the midst of fruit trees and coco palms. As one approaches nearer to the hills, this gives way to open plains covered with high grass and low bushes, the characteristic tobacco land of Deli.

The larger estates, especially those of the Deli company, are divided into sections under the administration of assistant managers. Each year only one-tenth to a fifth of their enormous area is under cultivation, since to maintain the high quality of the tobacco grown the land is left fallow for from five to ten years after each crop. During the first year the natives are permitted to grow rice upon the fallow fields; then the soil is left to itself and to the bushes and rank grass which soon cover it. The tobacco crop is a rich one, but the demands it makes upon the land and upon labor are such that it is not surprising to find the newer estates annually devoting more and more of their attention and territories to rubber and other less exacting products.

Up Through the Plantations. Gradually ascending in altitude, the road passes through many miles of these monotonous, fallow-lying plains, their desolate appearance only increased by an occasional row of unused drying sheds and a few fire-blackened trunks of huge totol trees, solitary survivors of the primeval forest.

The sections actually in cultivation, however, are extremely interesting, with many acres of magnificent tobacco plants growing to a height of five or six feet in closely planted parallel ridges. Frequently they hedge the road on both sides and extend in unbroken rows as far as the eye can follow over the rolling fields.

The work of the plantation is manifold and the various nationalities employed are usually engaged in their own distinctive branches of labor. Thus, although sometimes replaced by other races, Chinese predominate in the actual work on the tobacco plants; the bullock-cart drivers are Klings; the carpenters are Boyans; the Javanese are woodmen, road builders, and gardeners; and the Bataks and Sumatran Malays, who are not obtainable in large numbers nor reliable for sustained labor, clear the land preparatory to planting, and build roads and sheds.

The ubiquitous Sikh is often found in his favorite capacity of guard or policeman.

Lines of two-wheeled bullock carts with loose roofs of thatched palm leaves, matting, or even sheet tin, rumble slowly up and down the roads, hauling supplies and material for the estates. Many of the slow-plodding Indian oxen are magnificent big Gaur animals, with large humps and long silky dewlaps, and with their red-turbaned Tamil drivers sitting on the floor of the open-fronted carts, are strongly reminiscent of the tea plantations of Ceylon.

The road is very good, wide, and well made. There is practically no rock in this part of the island; and the metal for the roads must be

imported; nevertheless, the chief highways of the coastal plains and the pass over the mountains are all macadamized. In the highlands, where metal has not yet been attempted, such roads as exist are of a very different type. These are of dirt or clay, well built and maintained, and good in dry weather. But Sumatra has an enormous annual rainfall, and during the wet season these clay roads become almost impassable.

### Mountains and Great Forests.

The road from Medan to the interior, however, gives no warning of what is to follow. Leaving the plains and the tobacco plantations, it gradually ascends through wilder country, and presently, with well engineered zigzags, begins to climb into the mountains.

As the road climbs higher the semi-tropical vegetation which has succeeded the coarse grass of the denuded plains gives way in turn to magnificent virgin forests, unbroken except for the narrow, winding path of the road. The enormous straight-trunked trees, ensnared by giant creepers, vines, and huge air plants, make so thick a canopy overhead that only a dim twilight filters in, and that falls to reach the ground through the dense, impenetrable tangle of vegetation. Little brooks of clear water rush steeply down the mountainside, hurrying to the sluggish yellow rivers of the plains their contributions for the extensions of Sumatra's coast. But-terflies flit in the blue-black shadows; jungle fowl, their brilliance all subdued in the obscure half light, vanish silently from the edges of the road as one approaches, and other little creeping and fugitive things seek the security of the unbreathing jungle.

Insects with voices out of all proportion to their probable size scream shrilly from the branches, and the occasional whistle of a bird or the dull boom of a falling tree echo through the silent, dark recesses of the wood.

Much of the life of the jungle is to be seen along this little frequented road which opens up the very heart of the virgin forest; but infinitely more is the observer observed. Sometimes the crack of a broken branch betrays the hurried withdrawal of a larger animal, or a whirr of wings that of some startled bird; but only one's own sixth sense tells of the hidden watcher who silently follows an intruder man's progress with wondering, unfriendly eyes.

### Hordes of Monkeys.

The swaying of branches overhead as one zigzags up the pass does not mean wind in the quiet forest; it means monkeys, and their antics are an unending amusement. Some wait in silence until the traveler draws near, then plunge back into the forest with a crash of branches which inevitably produces the shock they seem to have designed. Some tear furiously along through the trees in a desperate attempt to cross in front of the car.

When they do cross, far overhead, in a stream of small gray bodies flying through the air between the treetops, they as furiously race along on the other side and cross back again. Others cling to swaying branches and bound up and down in a frenzy of excitement, shrieking gibes in sharp crescendo.

Often in the midst of their agitation they suddenly lose all interest and forthwith pay no more attention to the intruders; or sit in silence with weaned, whiskered faces peering solemnly down from the trees.

As in Ceylon, it would be disastrous to leave the motor unguarded anywhere in a Sumatra forest, for everything that prying fingers could uncover or remove would soon be reposing in the treetops.

There are many tribes of the monkey people: little black fellows with very long tails; troops of impudent brown ones; shy black-and-white monkeys with fine silky coats; and hordes of big gray beasts. Some wait in silence until the traveler draws near, then plunge back into the forest with a crash of branches which inevitably produces the shock they seem to have designed. Some tear furiously along through the trees in a desperate attempt to cross in front of the car.

## Howe About—By ED HOWE

© Bell Syndicate. WNU Service.

A magazine writer predicts that within a few years women will dominate business, the law, doctoring, preaching, and pretty much everything else. I do not think so. There will be less sentiment toward the sex in future, and more justice. The modest, useful women have been receiving wages too low, and will get an increase. The bold women who make a business of bamboozling men have been overpaid, and must suffer a reduction; the woman who emerges from the chorus to appear in a mansion, will be reduced. It will be a slow process, but that will be the tendency under "suffrage."

The filthy writing the world objects to is no new thing, but a survival from old savage times.

Though the Arabian Nights is a very old book, and the most familiar in English, next to the Bible, it is one of the least known, the reason being that fully one-fifth is entirely unfit for translation, and the most sanguine orientalist would not dare to render literally more than three-fourths of the remainder. A literal translation of the entire book into English was once made (1885), and it was so filthy that not one man in a million has seen a copy, nor is he able to procure one, so well organized are modern forces of decency. Of sixteen original volumes, all that is safe to place in the hands of children has been easily reduced to one.

An old city called Pompeii was buried in the eruption of a volcano, more than seventeen centuries ago. Pompeii was occupied by the most advanced civilization of its time, yet when the ruins were excavated, much of the art work found was so filthy that women and children are never permitted to see it.

So, bad as we are, we are better than our ancestors. Ugly things have been so covered up by modern men that we may almost boast of virtue.

Sister men have too much gallantry and too little courage.

I do not doubt that gallantry has accomplished more harm than good. One definition of the word found in dictionaries is, marked by showiness, ornamentation. Another, excessive attention paid to women without serious purpose, or with evil intent.

The courageous man can beat the gallant man with women, or with anything else.

Sister men, with their gallantry, have encouraged every evil thing from which we suffer; as they are gallant for the favors of women, so they are gallant for trade.

It's a pity old people do not lose their appetite for food as naturally and easily as they lose their appetite for love. I am still very fond of food, and it is a constant battle to keep from eating too much.

I do not object to hypocrisy when it is amiable, reasonably modest and clever. Hypocrisy makes up half our virtue. But when coarse and professional, it becomes harmful, and a bore.

The people are wonderful even if they are foolish. And they might be saved, if the wiser men taught better.

Thomas Edison is a wise man in his business activities; one of a few the millions "look up to."

I often wonder how these few great ones are in their attitude toward the ordinary things of life.

A certain famous man, several years ago, had a bad stomach. Without the assistance of doctors, he overcame it, and now is living in comfort well above eighty.

There is a real greatness. The amount of comfort one is able to obtain depends largely upon his ability to behave well; his attitude toward his wife, his children, his daily associates in business, and social life.

And most of all, does he feed sensibly? Does a new pill advertisement attract his attention? Is a doctor book an insult to him? Is his conscience as dirty as his garbage can?

I have always admired the gentleman of antiquity known as Pyrrhus, a commander of armies. One day he stalked out between the battle lines, and made a speech to the opposition soldiers.

"Why not come over and fight with a decent crowd?" he said. "We're in the right, and will treat you right."

And the soldiers of the opposition joined him. It was a great speech.

Still another commander of olden times rode out between the lines, and said to the enemy:

"Why should you men in the ranks assume all the danger and privation of war? Why should not the commander share the danger? Send him out, and if I do not whip him, you win, without further bloodshed."

The soldiers sent their general out, and the challenger not only whipped him, but carried him a prisoner into his camp. That ended the war, and the soldiers returned to their neglected homes and families.

## The Cream of the Tobacco Crop



LLOYD WANER

Noted Star of the Pittsburgh Pirates, writes:

"When I arrived at the Pittsburgh training camp I noticed my brother Paul smoked Lucky Strikes exclusively, and he explained why. You will agree that we were in a close and exciting Pennant race and it certainly called for splendid physical condition to withstand the tax and strain upon one's nerves and wind. Like Paul, my favorite cigarette is Lucky Strike."

Lloyd Waner

## "It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation—No Cough.

©1928, The American Tobacco Co., Inc.

### Brazilians Have Their Own Idea of Business

That the Brazilian takes his business, and life in general, in a natural, easy-going stride, is pointed out by Rudyard Kipling, famous English author and poet, in an article (copy right, 1928, by Rudyard Kipling in the U. S. A.) in Liberty Magazine.

"The Brazilian has been used to the English trader for generations," explains Kipling, "and he old experienced mercantile firms send out the type of Englishman most likely to be accepted. For the Brazilian has not yet reached the impersonality of ideal business. If he likes you as an individual, he will do more than anything for you. If he doesn't, he will do less than nothing. If he knows little about you, but perceives that you have manners and a few trifles of that sort, he will wait and see. And he has heaps of leisure."

### Mothers, Keep Your Health Up to Par

San Bernardino, Calif. — "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is such a help in motherhood, I am amazed that every woman does not take it during expectancy. Before my first child came I suffered with a continuous pain in my left side. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a tonic and nerve worthy of the highest praise." —Mrs. Mary J. Queen, 253 E. 4th St. All dealers. Large bottles, liquid \$1.35; Tablets \$1.35 and 65c.

### Venerable Pipe Organ

A pipe organ which has served three Trinity churches in as many cities and is believed to be the oldest of its kind in this country, is now in use at St. John's Episcopal church at Clyde, N. Y. The organ was presented to old Trinity church in New York by Queen Anne of England and was brought across in the Seventeenth century. Later it was placed in Trinity church at Utica, N. Y. Then it was installed in Trinity church at Geneva, N. Y. In 1840 it was brought to the Clyde church.

### Pigeons Trapped by Mirror

Pigeons which have infested St. Paul's cathedral in London are being caught by a mirror trap. More than 1,000 have already been captured by the method. The mirror is fitted in the back of the trap. When a pigeon sees what he believes is a pigeon in the trap he walks in. Other pigeons follow, and when 14 have entered the lid automatically closes.

### Final

Jim—People look alike after they live together for a period of time. Mary—Our engagement is broken.

**Robust Health depends upon proper food assimilation. Keep the digestive processes active with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.**  
"THE TONIC LAXATIVE"  
At Drugstore or 375 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

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**The Loser's End**  
"Did you go to the bridge?"  
"Yes, indeed, and I haven't got over it yet."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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To get relief when pain tortured joints and muscles keep you in constant misery rub on Joint-Ease. It is quickly absorbed and you can rub it in often and expect results more speedily. Get it at any drug store in America. Use Joint-Ease for sciatica, lumbago, sore, lame muscles, lame back, chest colds, sore nostrils and burning, itching feet. Only 60 cents. It penetrates. FREE Send name and Address for 12 day trial tube to Pope Laboratories, Desk 2, Hallowell, Maine.

**Joint-Ease**



## EDITORIAL SPOTLIGHT

**THE FIRST YEAR**—Journal of Commerce, Chicago, Ill. The trans-Atlantic radiophone service is a year old. How has it fared? Exceedingly well, as the report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company shows.

There have been two outstanding developments. First is the growth of the service as a whole. At the beginning the service was chiefly used as an expensive toy. Then such use decreased, and as a result there was a decline in the daily average of calls. But, says the company, "discounting the months when 'curiosity' calls swelled the total, the daily figures have practically doubled in the interval from April to the end of the year."

Second is the constant growth in the number of business calls. These were far outnumbered by social calls during the first six months of the service. But in September business calls took the lead, and the lead has been increasing ever since.

Both these developments were foreseen a year ago by observers who were aware of the vast amount of routine business which is transacted by American business firms over the long-distance wires.

American business for years has made use of the long-distance telephone facilities to an extent undreamed of by European business. It was inevitable that the long-distance habits of American business should express themselves over the new trans-Atlantic radiophone. It is inevitable that the business use of this oceanic service shall continue to grow.

### Brick Proves Durability

A chimney of brick 155 feet in height stands like a sentinel over the abandoned mining town of Belmont, near Tonopah, Nev. This chimney, erected in the boom days of the town, showed the spirit of the men who sought better living conditions in these communities that sprang up overnight. Brick was hauled from Sacramento, a distance of more than 500 miles, by means of ox teams. Withstanding the attacks of weather for 35 years, this chimney is in as good condition now as it was when erected by the gold-mad first inhabitants of the town. It gives mute testimony to the durability of common brick.

### Didn't Know Him

Margie, aged five, was surprised when, after her mother read her a story from a humor column, she told the little girl the story was about herself. The story told briefly of Margie's interest in birthdays and how on February 22, when her older brother told her that it was George Washington's birthday, Margie had asked excitedly: "What did he get?" And her mother had insisted that she was the little girl that made the remark, Margie said, disgustedly, "Why, mother, I didn't say that. I don't even know George Washington!" — Indianapolis News.

### Facts About the Telephone

More than 100,000 telephone calls are made each day in Atlantic City.

The first telephone toll line connecting Pueblo and Denver was installed in 1888.

There is a total of 1,125,000 miles of Bell System transmitting wire in the state of Wisconsin.

During 1927 there was a daily average of 1,618,190 telephone calls over the wires of the Bell System in the state of Wisconsin.

Long Distance telephone systems in the South will be enlarged and improved during 1928 by the addition of 134 new circuits.

A foreign exchange transaction involving \$3,000,000 was recently made by radio telephone between New York and Hamburg.

There is a daily average of more than 1,375,000 local and Long Distance telephone calls in the state of Kansas.

At the beginning of 1928 South America had 1.48 per cent of the world's telephones and North America had 65 per cent.

## THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN - Publisher and Editor  
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FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1928

Send it by air mail if you want quick action.

Old Si, in commenting on straw hat days and proclamations, says they have lost their punch.

Now that all the bridges we need have been built, what next?

A Los Angeles newspaper announces that it will arrive by air in San Francisco bay region in time for breakfast. That may help some (?)

From the pictures of the Bremen high and dry on Greenley Island, it looks like the Junker was destined to become junk.

If an ordinary young fellow were willing to start life's journey with a ham sandwich in emulation of Lindbergh, he might some day hope for a front-table seat at the banquet.

### Differ as to Meaning of Name "Guatemala"

The country of Guatemala, which has a population of about 3,000,000, is one of the Central American republics with an area of 43,200 square miles. Except in the marshy forests near the northern coast, the country is mountainous. Some of the mountains attain an elevation of 11,500 feet.

The most important cultivated products are coffee, sugar, tobacco, cacao, bananas and indigo. Much rubber also is obtained.

The name of the country is believed of Aztec origin and is said by some authorities to mean "Land of the Eagle," or "Land of the Forest." Other experts say it should be interpreted as meaning "mountain vomiting water."

Guatemala City, the capital of the republic, with an estimated population of about 200,000, is situated in a rich and spacious plain.

The country was conquered by the Spaniards in 1522.

### Italian's Origin Shown by Method of Eating

The way of eating Parmesan cheese tells the place of origin of an Italian, according to a generally accepted theory. Not only that, but it indicates also his broadmindedness or stinginess in money matters, it is claimed.

If a person pares the covering of his cheese without regard to losing a little of the cheese itself, as a wasteful cook might peel potatoes in New England, that person comes from Rome, one who cares little for money. However, if the person scrapes the cheese carefully, so as not to waste any of the inside portion, he is a Floristine, careful but not prodigal.

But if the person takes up his cheese in his fingers and merely blows what ever will blow from the outside of the cheese, then he comes from Genoa, never wasting a centesimal, according to the proverb.

### Nativity of Corn

Corn, generally believed to have originated in South America, has been found growing in China; but the Chinese corn is of a unique species and it is not a native of the Chinese region in which it was discovered. Researchers show that it must have been brought to China long before the voyage of Columbus, for it could not have acquired its distinctive character in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since that period.

Chinese corn is a dwarf plant and its starch is quite different from that of American corn. The leaves grow on either side of the stalk so as to protect it from the hot, dry winds of the desert. They form a sort of horn for the accumulation of pollen.

Chinese corn is excellent for planting in hot countries where common corn does not flourish.

### Steamship Screws

A phenomenon known as "cavitation" is recognized as one of the most important causes of loss of efficiency in the driving screws of steamships. When the velocity of the screw is increased above a certain limit a cavity is formed in the water inside which the screw revolves and a further increase in power then causes no increase in the ship's speed. Mathematical investigation, tested by practical experiments, has shown that cavitation can be avoided by preserving a certain ratio between the resistance and the propelling surface concerned. Upon this principle the speed of some ships has been greatly increased by simply changing their driving screws.



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## See the Blossoms and the Last of the Missions

Jack London's beloved "Valley of the Moon" is now a bower of blossoms. Combine this trip Sunday with a visit to Sonoma the last of the old missions. The

## Carquinez Bridge

makes this combination trip a convenient, comfortable, and easy 1-day ride. Take it Sunday

### REMEMBER

The Short, Convenient Way to  
**SACRAMENTO**  
is over the  
**ANTIOCH BRIDGE**

### NOTICE TO VOTERS

Every person entitled thereto must register during the year 1928 thirty (30) days before the election at which he or she may desire to vote.

Registration for School Trustee Election closes February 29, 1928.  
Registration for Municipal Elections for towns of sixth class closes March 10, 1928. (L.M.)

Registration for Presidential Primary Election closes March 31, 1928.

Registration for August Primary Election closes July 28, 1928.

Registration for General Election closes October 6, 1928.  
Make application for registration to the County Clerk or any of his deputies. Dated: January 4, 1928.

J. H. WELLS,  
County Clerk of Contra Costa County, State of California.  
The following persons are Registrars Deputies:

**RICHMOND**  
A. C. Faris (chief), City Hall, Richmond; L. W. Broughan, City Hall, Richmond; E. A. Burs, 328 23rd St.; Miss Van Ale L. Nesbit, 431 Blinnell Ave.; H. G. Stidham, 163 Washington Ave.; M. J. Gordon, 321 Macdonald Ave.; Mrs. Ethel Butler, 600 Ripley Ave.; Miss Norine Lee, 525 Macdonald Ave.; Miss Georgia Johnson, 431 10th St.; Mrs. Mildred Abern, 715 Macdonald Ave.; Mrs. Margaret L. Gately, 241 C. press ave.; Mrs. Blanche Hoyle, 3715 Roosevelt ave.; Mrs. Lucille D. Kister, 721 Panama ave.; Miss Ivy Lee, 112 Fifth st.; Mrs. Mary B. Moyle, 541 Santa Fe ave.; R. V. March Standard Oil Co.; Mrs. Kathleen Maroney, 623 Chanslor ave.

**EL CERRITO**  
Audrey, L. Carey; Olga J. B. Lee, Miss Nellie Shoute, John Sandvick, Catherine Sandvick, Mrs. Grace E. Wuelan.  
Mrs. Isabel Shreiner, 21 Kingston Road Kensington, Berkeley.  
Mrs. Lillie Whisler and C. E. Whisler, San Pablo. John Hewitt, Grant. Jan-o-o

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STANDARD OIL CO.	3600	\$6,581,000
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	700	1,300,000
Santa Fe Railroad Co.	800	1,500,000
Pullman Company	750	1,250,000
Certain-teed Products	255	400,000
Republic Steel Package Co.	150	205,000
Blake Bros.	50	103,000
California Art Tile Co.	50	80,000
Richmond Pressed Brick Co.	55	72,000
And 43 smaller plants that employ from 3 to 47		500,000

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